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The WOOL SITUATION

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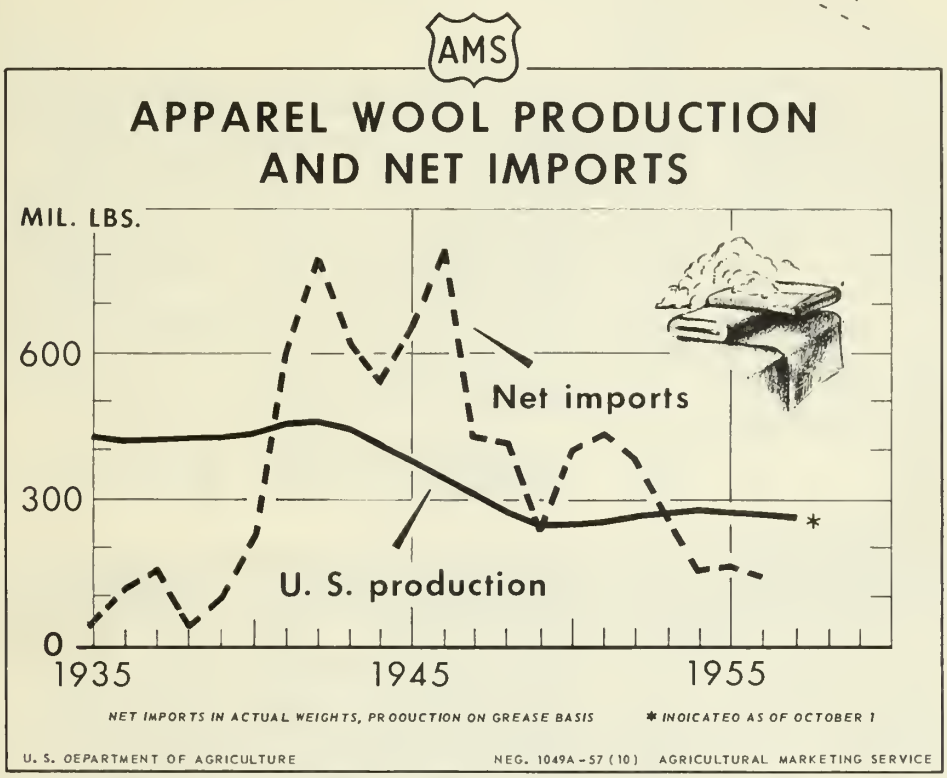
In this issue:
THE MOHAIR SITUATION



Domestic production of wool is down again this year. The shorn wool clip has been estimated at 3 percent below last year. With sheep and lamb slaughter running well below last year, it is highly likely the pulled wool production also is down.

Imports of dutiable wool for consumption this year have been considerably below last year. The decline this year, the second in a row, is largely a reflection of lower mill consumption of apparel wool this year.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY
Part I - Prices

Item	Unit	1956 July	1956 Aug.	1956 Sept.	1956 Oct.	1957 June	1957 July	1957 Aug.	1957 Sept.	Last data available as percent of a year earlier
Wool										
Average price received by farmers, grease basis	Cents per pound	42.3	41.3	42.2	44.8	56.4	55.6	54.3	51.6	122
Parity price		61.4	61.6	61.4	61.4	65.4	65.2	65.2	65.4	107
Farm as percent of parity	Percent	69	67	69	73	86	85	83	79	
Boston, clean basis 1/	Cents per pound									
Domestic										
Graded territory										
Fine good French combing and staple	do.	131.2	134.1	138.1	147.5	167.5	167.5	167.5	163.8	119
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	do.	120.6	124.1	126.2	132.0	158.5	159.4	160.0	156.2	124
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	do.	110.0	113.8	116.8	121.5	134.0	134.0	134.0	130.2	111
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	do.	104.0	106.8	107.5	111.5	125.0	126.0	127.5	125.2	116
Low 1/4 blood	do.	100.0	102.0	104.2	109.1	112.5	115.5	120.0	118.1	113
Common and braid	do.	98.0	100.0	100.5	100.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101
Graded fleece										
Delaine	do.	134.8	136.7	141.2	147.5	176.9	177.5	177.5	173.8	123
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	do.	116.8	118.9	123.0	126.0	150.5	151.7	152.5	148.8	121
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	do.	104.5	104.5	106.9	113.1	127.1	127.2	128.5	126.5	118
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	do.	99.5	100.2	103.1	108.2	122.2	122.8	124.5	123.1	119
Low 1/4 blood	do.	92.5	95.5	98.1	102.5	112.5	116.7	121.0	118.4	121
Common and braid	do.	92.5	92.5	92.5	93.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	103
Original bag Texas										
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	do.	141.2	142.5	143.8	152.5	185.0	185.0	185.0	177.5	123
Fine 8 months (1" and over)	do.	121.2	122.5	123.8	127.5	160.0	160.0	160.0	156.2	126
Fine fall (3/4" and over)	do.	116.2	117.5	120.0	122.5	145.0	145.0	145.0	141.2	118
Imported, excluding duty										
Australian										
64's, 70's warp and 1/2 warp	do.	146.2	147.5	147.5	147.4	167.5	167.5	167.5	167.5	114
64's, 70's good topmaking	do.	141.2	142.5	142.5	142.5	162.5	162.5	162.5	162.5	114
64's, combing	do.	136.2	137.5	137.5	137.5	157.5	157.5	157.5	157.5	115
58's, 60's combing	do.	131.2	132.5	132.5	132.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5	111
Montevideo										
0's (58's, 60's)	do.	102.5	102.5	102.5	118.3	141.5	141.5	141.5	141.5	138
1's (56's)	do.	98.5	98.5	98.5	112.3	134.0	134.0	134.0	134.0	136
2's (50's)	do.	95.5	95.5	95.5	103.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	136
3's (46's 48's)	do.	91.0	91.0	91.0	94.6	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	107
4's (44's)	do.	88.5	88.5	88.5	93.3	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	107
5's (40's)	do.	88.5	88.5	88.5	93.3	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	107
Manmade staple fiber										
Viscose, 1½ denier 2/	do.	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	3/	94
Acetate, 5 denier 2/	do.	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	3/	106
Nylon, 3 denier 4/	do.	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	102
Dacron, 3, 4.5, and 6 denier 4/	do.	135.0	135.0	135.0	135.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	104
Orlon, 3, 4.5, and 6 denier 4/	do.	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	102
Acrilan, 3 and 5 denier 4/	do.	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0	100
Dynel, 2, 3, 6, 12, and 24 denier 4/	do.	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	100
Vicara, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 denier 4/	do.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

1/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.
2/ From Textile Organon.
3/ Not available.
4/ From Modern Textile Magazine.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 31, 1957

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary	3
Wool prices	6
1958 incentive level	11
Payments under incentive program	13
Wool production	13
Manmade fiber production	14
U. S. imports	17
CCC holdings	19
Mill consumption	20
Fabric production	27
Production of clothing	30
Mohair situation	35

SUMMARY

World supplies of wool in 1957-58 are likely to be slightly larger than those for 1956-57. A small increase in world production has been forecast, the tenth in a row. But the increase is expected to be considerably smaller than the gain of about 5 percent last season.

In the United States, an increase in sheep numbers may be beginning and shorn wool production in 1958 may be up a little. Range conditions in most areas of the West this year have been the best of several years. Reports from the range areas indicate a strong demand for ewe lambs and breeding ewes. Slaughter of sheep and lambs in recent weeks, after allowing for the smaller inventories this year, has been low relative to a year earlier. But it is too early to tell definitely whether sheep numbers will trend higher over the next few years.

Mill use of wool during the first half of this year in the 11 countries which report to the Commonwealth Economic Committee was 6 percent above early 1956. The increase this year, the third in a row, was about two-thirds that of 1956. Use of other materials, including other animal fiber, reused and reprocessed wool, and manmade fiber, by the wool textile industries of these countries also was up 6 percent.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part II - Supplies and Mill Activity

Item	Unit	1956 May	1956 June	1956 July	1956 Aug.	1957 May	1957 June	1957 July	1957 Aug.	Last data available as percent of a year earlier
Imports for consumption, clean content	Million pounds									
Dutiable 2/	do.	13.2	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.3	5.8	6.3	89
60's and finer	do.	7.8	2.7	3.6	3.2	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	97
56's - 60's	do.	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	.9	.7	.7	.4	33
50's - 56's	do.	1.2	1.2	.7	.8	.8	.7	.3	.6	75
44's - 50's	do.	.4	.4	.2	.3	.2	.3	.1	.3	100
40's -44's	do.	.5	.3	.3	.4	.3	.1	.1	.3	75
Not finer than 40's	do.	1.5	1.4	.8	.9	1.6	.9	.7	1.3	144
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	.2	.3	.2	.3	.5	.4	.7	.3	100
Duty-free	do.	9.5	10.3	10.8	11.7	7.5	7.7	9.2	11.4	97
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	4.4	4.6	7.0	6.2	3.3	4.0	5.2	6.1	98
Not finer than 40's	do.	5.1	5.7	3.8	5.5	4.2	3.7	4.0	5.3	96
Accumulated since January 1										
Dutiable 2/	do.	61.2	68.6	75.6	82.7	40.5	46.8	52.6	58.9	71
60's and finer	do.	33.0	35.7	39.3	42.5	20.8	24.0	27.2	30.3	71
56's - 60's	do.	8.7	9.7	10.9	12.2	4.7	5.4	6.1	6.5	53
50's - 56's	do.	6.2	7.4	8.1	8.9	4.0	4.6	4.9	5.5	62
44's - 50's	do.	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.1	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	58
40's - 44's	do.	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	86
Not finer than 40's	do.	7.6	8.9	9.7	10.5	5.5	6.4	7.1	8.4	80
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.3	174
Duty-free	do.	69.9	80.2	91.0	102.7	57.0	64.7	73.9	85.3	83
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	26.2	30.8	37.8	44.0	23.5	27.5	32.7	38.8	88
Not finer than 40's	do.	43.7	49.4	53.2	58.7	33.5	37.2	41.2	46.5	79
Imports for consumption, actual weight										
Dutiable	do.	19.6	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.1	9.0	8.3	9.0	90
Duty-free	do.	12.5	13.4	13.9	15.2	10.0	10.3	12.0	15.1	99
Mill consumption, scoured basis 3/										
Per week, during month 4/										
Apparel (domestic and duty-paid foreign)	1,000 pounds	6,141	5,568	5,212	5,965	5,330	5,390	4,256	4,831	81
60's and finer	do.	3,220	2,992	2,908	3,270	2,598	2,713	2,149	2,216	68
50's up to 60's	do.	2,248	2,012	1,815	2,088	2,196	2,174	1,693	2,116	101
48's and coarser	do.	673	564	489	607	536	503	414	499	82
Carpet (duty-free foreign)	do.	2,863	2,363	1,787	3,044	2,388	2,068	1,702	2,445	80
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel (domestic and duty-paid foreign)	Million pounds	129.2	157.0	177.9	201.7	116.8	138.3	159.6	178.9	89
60's and finer	do.	69.2	84.1	95.8	108.9	59.9	70.8	81.5	90.4	83
50's up to 60's	do.	45.6	55.6	62.9	71.2	45.7	54.3	62.8	71.3	100
48's and coarser	do.	14.4	17.3	19.2	21.6	11.2	13.2	15.3	17.2	80
Carpet (duty-free foreign)	do.	64.4	76.2	83.4	95.5	64.8	73.1	81.6	91.4	96
Woven wool fabric production 5/	Million linear yards									
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel fabrics	do.		164.5				151.2			92
Government orders	do.		1.3				2.1			162
Men's and boys' wear	do.		82.3				72.6			88
Women's and children's wear	do.		80.9				76.5			95
Non-apparel fabrics	do.		6.0				7.4			123
Blanketing	do.		4.3				4.1			95
Other non-apparel fabrics	do.		1.7				3.3			194
Total woven fabrics	do.		170.5				158.6			93

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes carbonized wool which is not reported by grade.
3/ On woolen and worsted system; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of felts, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products.
4/ Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks each quarter.
5/ Principally wool, reprocessed wool, or reused wool by weight.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

In contrast, use of all fiber by the woolen and worsted industries in the United States this year has been running below last year. During the first 8 months of 1957, the average weekly rate of fiber consumption in woolen spinning of yarn other than carpet and in worsted combing was down 10 percent from last year. Trade reports suggest one factor in the decline was a reduction of inventories of woolen and worsted products in manufacturing and distribution channels as a result of the higher wool prices and high interest rates. Higher prices of wool early this year also may have added impetus to the trend to lighter-weight fabric. Another contributing factor, although relatively minor from the standpoint of the amount of fiber involved, was an increase in imports of woolen and worsted manufactures during the early part of this year.

The decline for apparel wool was 14 percent, somewhat greater than the decline in total fiber use by domestic woolen and worsted mills. The rate of use of other animal fiber and reused and reprocessed wool was down 11 percent, slightly less than raw wool. Use of manmade fiber by woolen and worsted manufacturers increased 15 percent. The much higher prices of wool relative to prices of manmade staple fiber probably were a major factor in the rise.

The decline in domestic mill use of apparel wool in 1957 follows increases in each of the 2 previous years. The drop this year has been large enough to reduce the average weekly rate for the first 8 months of the year 4 percent below that of the corresponding months of 1954, when mill use of apparel wool was at a postwar low. Some improvement appears likely, however, as inventories of woolen and worsted products in manufacturing and distribution channels approach minimum working levels.

Consumption of fiber by woolen mills in the United States in the spinning of carpet and rug yarns this year also is running below last year. The decline in the rate for the first 8 months of this year was 4 percent, with use of raw wool down 7 percent, use of manmade fiber nearly the same as last year, and use of other materials, mostly reused and reprocessed wool, up 10 percent. Use of raw wool probably declined largely because of higher prices of carpet wool this year than last year.

Imports of dutiable wool for consumption during the first 8 months of this year were almost one-third lower than last year. The decline in quantity was about in line with the reduction in mill use of apparel wool.

A substantial quantity of domestic wool acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the 1952-54 price support programs moved into trade channels the last 2 years. With CCC holdings now very small and commercial stocks apparently about in line with mill use, larger imports would be needed to maintain mill use of apparel wool even at the present low rate.

Wool prices in world markets have generally declined except for temporary interruptions since last May, when they were at the peak of an advance that had lasted about a year and a half. Factors accounting

for the decline include: (1) curtailed Japanese buying associated with an accumulation of wool textiles, particularly yarn, in manufacturing and distribution channels, and a reduction in wool import allocations; (2) uncertainty as to prospective demand for wool in the United Kingdom and France, which due to foreign exchange difficulties, have taken measures to curtail imports; and (3) apparently an easing of demand for the raw fiber in the United States.

Changes in prices in domestic markets frequently tend to lag behind changes abroad. During the early part of the 1956 domestic marketing season, prices in domestic markets were lower than usual relative to prices abroad. In recent months, however, declines in domestic markets have lagged behind those abroad and have been much smaller. Consequently, the relationship between prices in domestic and foreign markets has been somewhat higher than the average of recent years.

During the first 7 months of the 1957 domestic marketing season, the monthly averages of prices received by domestic growers for shorn wool have ranged between 5.3 and 12.1 cents above the average of 44.3 cents per pound, grease basis, for the entire 1956 marketing season. Present indications are that the average for the season is likely to be above that of last season and and that the rates of payment under the incentive program are likely to be down. But a lower average price and higher rates of payment than for this season may be in prospect for the 1958 season.

The incentive level for shorn wool for the 1958 marketing year, the fourth and last under the National Wool Act of 1954, has been set at 62 cents per pound, grease basis, to the producer. The level for 1958 is the same as for the first 3 years of the incentive program. It is equivalent to 95 percent of parity, compared with 101 percent for the current season and 106 percent for the first 2 years of the program.

SURVEY OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Wool Prices Decline

Between May and late October, prices of merino wools, on a clean basis, at the Australian auctions declined between 15 and 20 percent or between 30 and 35 cents per pound. As of late October, they ranged up to almost 10 percent or 15 cents lower than a year earlier. In general, the declines for crossbred wools were slightly less than those for merino wools. Prices of crossbreds late in October were a little higher than a year earlier.

In late October, Boston market quotations for most domestic wools also were down from the peak levels reached earlier this year (table 1).

ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY
Part I - Prices

Item	Unit	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Wool									
Average price received by farmers, grease basis	Cents per pound	49.4	62.1	97.1	54.1	54.9	53.2	42.8	44.3
Boston, clean basis 1/									
Domestic									
Graded territory									
Fine good French combing and staple	do.	166.4	199.2	270.5	165.3	173.0	170.6	142.1	137.1
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	do.	147.0	178.2	246.0	147.6	152.1	152.9	131.8	126.2
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	do.	112.8	151.0	215.2	128.7	132.3	130.9	116.9	115.2
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	do.	100.1	134.3	202.3	120.4	121.7	117.4	108.9	108.3
Low 1/4 blood	do.	92.5	116.2	183.7	103.5	102.7	104.5	99.8	101.4
Common and braid	do.	87.5	110.9	176.5	98.4	97.9	97.5	94.4	96.7
Graded fleece									
Delaine	do.	169.3	200.8	270.0	164.7	176.9	176.2	145.5	139.7
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	do.	144.6	170.5	233.9	142.7	146.8	144.4	124.3	120.7
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	do.	104.3	140.8	205.4	117.5	120.0	117.1	107.5	107.6
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	do.	97.0	131.7	191.7	109.7	112.9	110.6	102.3	103.3
Low 1/4 blood	do.	76.0	108.0	174.0	99.1	105.0	103.7	97.0	95.9
Common and braid	do.	71.0	102.8	167.5	93.3	95.5	96.3	92.6	90.6
Original bag Texas									
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	do.	165.7	198.4	267.5	166.5	180.8	177.7	145.0	143.7
Fine 8 months (1" and over)	do.	133.6	166.1	226.0	148.6	164.8	162.8	131.6	124.2
Fine fall (3/4" and over)	do.	122.9	148.7	193.3	137.0	149.1	152.7	121.6	117.0
Imported, excluding duty									
Australian									
64's, 70's warp and 1/2 warp	do.	183.4	205.0	269.0	155.4	181.5	177.1	144.6	143.6
64's, 70's good topmaking	do.	170.3	198.7	259.1	150.0	176.7	172.1	139.6	138.6
64's combing	do.	164.4	192.0	250.0	144.6	171.5	165.9	134.6	133.1
58's, 60's combing	do.	138.6	168.6	234.2	133.0	147.4	144.3	123.2	127.9
Montevideo super									
0's (58's, 60's)	do.	120.8	155.4	253.0	125.2	125.0	130.0	116.0	107.8
1's (56's)	do.	103.0	136.4	225.4	111.8	107.2	119.4	110.0	103.4
2's (50's)	do.	88.3	119.9	199.8	100.3	99.9	105.4	104.0	99.4
3's (46's, 48's)	do.	71.5	104.2	167.1	81.9	89.5	94.5	94.7	92.0
4's (44's)	do.	63.4	98.1	157.1	77.3	86.2	87.0	94.0	89.9
5's (40's)	do.	58.9	97.6	153.2	76.2	86.2	87.0	93.1	89.9
Manmade staple fiber									
Viscose, 1-1/2 denier 2/	do.	35.8	36.1	40.0	39.7	35.0	34.0	33.7	32.0
Acetate, 5 denier 2/	do.	43.0	42.5	48.0	42.4	35.6	34.0	35.7	32.0
Nylon, 3 denier 3/	do.	---	---	---	---	---	151.7	147.9	125.2
Dacron, 3, 4.5, and 6 denier 3/	do.	---	---	---	---	---	161.1	157.9	135.5
Orlon, 3, 4.5, and 6 denier 3/	do.	---	---	---	---	190.0	152.5	147.9	125.2
Acrilan, 3 and 5 denier 3/	do.	---	---	---	---	185.0	140.0	135.3	112.0
Dynel, 2, 3, 6, 12, and 24 denier 3/	do.	---	125.0	125.0	127.3	128.0	128.0	124.2	105.0
Vicara, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 denier 3/	do.	86.5	83.2	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market. 2/ From Textile Organon. 3/ From Modern Textile Magazine.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part II - Supplies

Item	Unit	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
Production										
As reported	Mil.									
Shorn	lb.	212.9	216.9	228.1	233.3	232.3	235.8	234.1	232.1	226.0
Pulled	do.	35.6	32.4	25.9	33.6	42.2	43.5	41.6	39.9	---
Total	do.	248.5	249.3	254.0	266.9	274.5	279.3	275.7	272.0	---
Approximate clean equivalent 2/										
Shorn	do.	93.7	95.5	100.4	102.7	102.2	103.8	103.0	102.2	99.4
Pulled	do.	26.7	24.3	19.4	25.2	31.6	32.6	31.2	29.9	---
Total	do.	120.4	119.8	119.8	127.9	133.8	136.4	134.2	132.1	---
Stocks, April 1, scoured basis 3/										
Apparel										
Domestic										
56's and finer	do.	89.0	61.1	28.1	43.8	82.5	87.0	95.8	86.0	64.4
46's up to 56's	do.	30.9	8.9	5.3	10.7	14.9	16.1	17.5	17.9	14.6
Coarser than 46's	do.	4.5	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.2
Total domestic 4/	do.	124.4	72.4	35.6	55.7	98.8	104.4	115.0	105.3	80.2
Foreign										
56's and finer	do.	54.3	51.5	72.3	55.1	46.9	29.0	31.0	29.0	22.9
46's up to 56's	do.	10.8	9.6	10.7	12.1	9.9	7.7	7.5	5.8	6.8
Coarser than 46's	do.	9.8	9.7	11.6	7.9	7.5	8.6	6.2	5.6	5.3
Total foreign 4/	do.	74.9	70.8	94.6	75.1	64.3	45.3	44.7	40.4	35.0
Total apparel	do.	199.3	143.2	130.2	130.8	163.1	149.7	159.7	145.7	115.2
Carpet	do.	62.0	54.5	45.0	34.0	41.9	32.0	29.2	45.5	36.7
Total apparel and carpet	do.	261.3	197.7	175.2	164.8	205.0	181.7	188.9	191.2	151.9
Imports for consumption										
Clean content										
Dutiable 5/										
Finer than 56's	do.	120.5	187.2	208.7	162.0	102.6	71.4	82.2	68.2	---
44's - 56's	do.	18.3	35.6	37.3	47.4	28.8	16.0	13.2	15.3	---
40's - 44's	do.	6.6	11.4	6.5	17.1	9.8	5.5	4.4	4.6	---
Not finer than 40's	do.	8.8	13.7	16.3	18.1	21.7	9.0	10.1	12.6	---
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	.5	1.7	1.8	3.2	2.7	1.7	2.3	2.9	---
Total dutiable	do.	154.9	250.1	272.0	248.4	165.7	103.9	112.8	103.8	---
Duty-free	do.									
Not finer than 40's	do.	56.5	101.6	27.6	43.1	59.5	46.5	61.3	78.8	---
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	61.1	115.1	61.6	75.5	69.1	55.6	74.7	64.3	---
Total duty-free	do.	117.6	216.7	89.2	118.6	128.6	102.1	136.0	143.1	---
Total free and dutiable	do.	272.5	466.8	361.2	367.0	294.3	206.0	248.8	246.9	---
Actual weight										
Dutiable 5/	do.	262.3	402.0	430.6	379.7	260.8	159.6	169.1	151.8	---
Duty-free	do.	172.5	315.1	126.1	165.3	188.0	144.8	186.0	193.2	---
Total free and dutiable	do.	343.8	717.1	556.7	545.0	448.8	304.4	355.1	345.0	---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Production as reported converted on basis of 44 percent yield for shorn wool and 75 percent yield for pulled wool.
3/ Includes wool held on consignment, wool in process of manufacture up to the carding operation and wool held in bond, but excludes wool held by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the Department of Defense and wool held by or for the account of growers (except that held on consignment for growers).
4/ Includes a small quantity of wool for which grade is not stated.
5/ Includes a small quantity of carbonized wool for which grade is not reported.

Stock and import data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part III - Mill Activity

Item	Unit	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
Mill consumption 2/									
Annual aggregates									
Apparel wool (domestic and duty-paid foreign)	Million pounds								
60's and finer									
Worsted system	do.	130.2	192.3	156.2	118.0	132.6	98.7	97.6	107.8
Woolen system	do.	54.9	53.7	67.6	59.4	49.5	43.1	50.5	52.3
Total 60's and finer	do.	185.1	246.0	223.8	177.4	182.1	141.8	148.1	160.1
50's up to 60's									
Worsted system	do.	62.8	87.6	53.5	46.5	55.5	31.4	32.2	36.1
Woolen system	do.	57.3	63.3	71.7	77.7	73.1	61.3	69.1	71.0
Total 50's up to 60's	do.	120.1	150.9	125.2	124.2	128.6	92.7	101.3	107.1
48's and coarser									
Worsted system	do.	7.3	14.2	15.3	22.4	17.6	11.7	10.3	8.6
Woolen system	do.	26.5	25.8	17.8	22.8	29.7	23.4	21.5	20.8
Total 48's and coarser	do.	33.8	40.0	33.1	45.2	47.3	35.1	31.8	29.4
Total apparel wool	do.	339.0	436.9	382.1	346.8	358.0	269.6	281.2	296.6
Carpet wool (duty-free foreign)	do.	161.4	197.9	102.0	119.6	135.9	114.5	132.6	144.1
Total apparel and carpet	do.	500.4	634.8	484.1	466.4	493.9	384.1	413.8	440.7
Average weekly rates									
Apparel wool	1,000 pounds	6,518	8,402	7,349	6,669	6,755	5,184	5,407	5,704
Carpet wool		3,104	3,805	1,962	2,299	2,565	2,202	2,550	2,771
Total apparel and carpet	do.	9,622	12,207	9,311	8,968	9,320	7,386	7,957	8,475
Per capita									
Apparel wool	Pounds	2.27	2.88	2.47	2.21	2.24	1.66	1.70	1.76
Carpet wool	do.	1.08	1.30	.66	.76	.85	.71	.80	.86
Total apparel and carpet	do.	3.35	4.18	3.13	2.97	3.09	2.37	2.50	2.62
Woven wool fabric production 3/									
Woven fabric (except felt)	Million pounds								
Apparel									
Government orders	do.	17.2	10.1	103.9	63.7	19.5	.9	5.2	3.3
Men's and boys' wear	do.	142.1	174.5	105.1	108.7	130.6	123.2	141.1	156.6
Women's and children's wear	do.	165.3	174.3	107.4	135.6	140.5	138.3	151.4	155.4
Unspecified	do.	26.6	31.7	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total apparel fabric	do.	351.2	390.6	316.4	308.0	290.6	262.4	297.7	315.3
Non-apparel									
Blanketing	do.	22.5	24.2	31.4	24.3	26.7	12.6	11.8	8.6
Draperies and furniture upholstery	do.	4.3	6.2	1.9	.7	.7	---	---	---
Transportation upholstery	do.	27.5	38.8	23.2	16.5	16.4	5.1	4.4	1.7
Other	do.	8.9	10.7	2.5	1.9	1.5	4.1	3.7	1.3
Total non-apparel fabric	do.	63.2	79.9	59.0	43.4	45.3	21.8	19.9	11.6
Total woven fabric (except felt)	do.	414.4	470.5	375.4	351.4	335.9	284.2	317.6	326.9
Woven felt									
Papermakers	do.	5.9	7.6	7.9	6.3	7.4	7.2	7.7	7.8
Other	do.	2.4	2.9	3.4	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.4
Total woven felt	do.	8.3	10.5	11.3	8.5	10.1	9.8	10.8	11.2

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Consumption on the woolen and worsted systems only. Wool is considered as consumed on the woolen system when laid in mixes; consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil combed. 3/ Prior to 1951, fabric containing by weight 25 percent or more wool, reprocessed wool, or reused wool; fabric principally wool, reused wool, or reprocessed wool by weight for 1951 and later years.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 1.- Prices of domestic shorn wool at Boston, clean basis, for week ended October 25, 1957 with comparisons

Classification	Average 1947-49	1956 week ended Oct.26	1957 week ended Aug. 2	1957 week ended Oct.25	Percent change week ended Oct. 25 from Average 1947-49	Percent change week ended Oct. 25 from Oct.26, 1956	Percent change week ended Oct. 25 from Aug.2, 1957
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent
Graded shorn							
Territory and Texas							
Fine, good French combing and staple	151.7	147.5	167.5	152.5	+0.5	+3.4	-9.0
1/2 blood, good French combing and staple	137.1	132.5	160.0	142.5	+3.9	+7.5	-10.9
3/8 blood, good French combing and staple	109.1	122.5	134.0	127.5	+16.9	+4.1	-4.9
1/4 blood, good French combing and staple	100.0	112.5	127.5	124.0	+24.0	+10.2	-2.8
Low 1/4 blood	89.9	109.5	120.0	117.5	+30.7	+7.3	-2.1
Common and braid	83.5	100.5	101.5	101.5	+21.6	+1.0	0
Fleece							
Fine, Delaine	154.5	147.5	177.5	162.5	+5.2	+10.2	-8.5
1/2 blood, good French combing and staple	131.6	127.5	152.5	137.5	+4.5	+7.8	-9.8
3/8 blood, good French combing and staple	103.2	114.5	127.5	122.5	+18.7	+7.0	-3.9
1/4 blood, good French combing and staple	97.0	109.5	124.0	120.0	+23.7	+9.6	-3.2
Low 1/4 blood	78.4	103.0	118.5	112.5	+43.5	+9.2	-5.1
Common and braid	73.4	93.0	95.0	95.0	+29.4	+2.2	0
Original bag shorn							
Fine Texas							
Good French combing and staple	150.9	152.5	185.0	165.0	+9.3	+8.2	-10.8
Eight months (1 inch and over)	121.0	127.5	160.0	145.0	+19.8	+13.7	-9.4
Fall (3/4 inch and over)	110.8	112.5	145.0	130.0	+17.3	+15.6	-10.4

Compiled from market reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

The declines, which ranged up to 20 cents per pound, clean, or 11 percent for good French combing and staple Texas wool, have lagged behind the declines abroad, however, and have been much smaller. Consequently, for the last few months, the relationship between Boston market quotations and prices abroad has been somewhat higher than the average for recent years. During the summer of 1956 the relationship was unusually low. Late October central market quotations for domestic wools ranged from about the same as to almost 25 percent higher than a year earlier.

The general decline in wool prices over the last few months follows a general upward movement which extended over about a year and a half and carried prices to levels 20 to 45 percent higher than those prevailing at the time the advance began (tables 2 and 3). The advance occured though supplies had increased, indicating a strengthening of world demand.

Growers Receiving Much Higher Market Prices This Season

Prices received by domestic growers for shorn wool, as measured by the monthly averages released by the Department of Agriculture, were relatively stable during the first 5 months of the 1956 marketing season, but resumed their upward movement in September. The upward movement continued into June of this year when the monthly average was 14 cents or 33 percent, higher than a year earlier and 18.6 cents, or 49 percent, higher than in January 1956. The movement was reversed in July of this year. For October the average of prices received was down to 49.6 cents, though 4.8 cents above a year earlier.

During the first 7 months of the 1957 domestic marketing season, the monthly averages ranged between 5.3 and 12.1 cents above the average of 44.3 cents for the entire 1956 marketing season. However, they ranged between 5.6 and 12.4 cents below the incentive level of 62 cents.

Wool Incentive Level Continued at 62 Cents for 1958 Marketing Year

The incentive level for shorn wool for the 1958 marketing year, the fourth and last under the National Wool Act of 1954, has been set at 62 cents per pound, grease basis, to the producer. The level for 1958 is the same as for the first 3 years of the incentive program. It is equivalent to 95 percent of the parity price for wool as of September 15. For the first 2 years of the program the level was equivalent to 106 percent of parity as of the time it was established. For the current marketing year it is equivalent to 101 percent of parity. The decline in the percent-of-parity equivalent of the 62-cent incentive level reflects the rise in the parity price.

As under the current program, producers' returns from shorn wool marketed during the year beginning April 1, 1958, will be supported by means of Government payments based on the percentage needed to bring the average return up to the national average incentive level. Support for pulled wool will be made through payments on unshorn lambs sold.

Table 2.- Price per pound of combing wool, clean basis (Bradford yield), at Australian auctions, by Bradford grades, 1954 to date

Year and month	70's		64's		60's		58's		56's		50's	
	Good	Average	Good	Average	Good	Average	Good	Average	Good	Average	Good	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1954												
January	195	174	163	154	141	132	126	---	108	---	93	---
February	190	168	159	149	138	127	119	---	102	---	90	---
March	182	164	155	149	135	124	119	---	104	---	88	---
April	180	166	159	155	143	132	129	---	115	---	96	---
May	183	170	162	158	149	138	134	---	122	---	102	---
June	187	174	168	162	156	144	135	---	125	---	104	---
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	162	156	147	140	138	128	125	---	116	---	97	---
October	161	153	144	136	134	123	121	---	114	---	99	---
November	154	142	134	125	120	114	107	---	98	---	88	---
December	158	146	137	131	125	120	113	---	103	---	89	---
1955												
January	154	142	132	127	120	116	110	---	102	---	89	---
February	156	145	135	130	123	117	113	---	104	---	92	---
March	152	143	133	130	123	118	115	---	107	---	94	---
April	143	137	130	127	121	116	114	---	107	---	94	---
May	143	138	130	128	120	116	112	---	104	---	91	---
June	144	138	130	126	120	115	112	---	103	---	91	---
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	128	120	110	106	100	95	93	90	89	85	81	80
October	127	120	110	106	99	95	92	88	86	82	76	75
November	128	120	110	106	98	95	90	87	83	80	75	74
December	129	121	111	110	99	97	92	90	85	84	79	78
1956												
January	130	123	113	111	101	99	95	93	88	87	81	80
February	131	123	115	111	101	100	94	92	87	86	80	79
March	130	122	113	111	101	99	91	88	85	83	78	77
April	135	128	118	115	104	102	95	92	87	85	80	78
May	142	136	127	124	113	109	100	97	90	87	81	79
June	149	143	139	133	124	117	109	104	94	90	82	80
July	147	141	132	127	116	110	103	97	90	87	78	76
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	157	152	144	140	128	125	115	110	101	97	87	84
October	157	150	139	135	124	119	113	108	99	95	88	86
November	163	154	144	139	129	124	115	111	101	98	90	88
December	168	159	149	145	134	129	120	114	108	104	95	92
1957												
January	165	158	149	145	135	130	121	116	110	106	97	94
February	169	163	155	151	141	138	130	124	117	113	102	99
March	167	160	152	148	139	135	128	122	116	112	102	99
April	166	160	155	151	145	140	133	126	119	116	105	102
May	171	165	162	157	152	146	139	133	126	122	111	108
June	172	164	159	150	147	138	132	124	122	113	104	101
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	155	145	140	134	131	126	123	118	114	110	103	100

From Wool Statistical Service, Australian Wool Bureau. Prices converted from pence (Australian) to cents at current rates of exchange.

The National Wool Act of 1954 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to take into consideration prices paid and other cost conditions affecting sheep production in determining the support level that will encourage an annual production of 300 million pounds, grease basis, of shorn wool. Further, the Act provides that the support level for shorn wool shall not exceed 110 percent of parity. Also, it limits the accumulated total of payments under the Act on any date to 70 percent of the accumulated total, as of the same date, of gross receipts from specific duties on wool and wool manufactures collected on and after January 1, 1953. In announcing the incentive level for the 1958 marketing year, the Department stated that "at the incentive level announced, it is estimated that payments will virtually exhaust funds available."

Payments Under Wool Incentive Program Totaled $107 Million as of August 31, 1957

As of August 31, 49 million dollars in Government payments, including promotion deductions under Section 708 of the National Wool Act, had been made under the 1956 wool program. Payments on shorn wool added up to 42 million dollars and on unshorn lambs to 7 million dollars. This brings total payments under the National Wool Act to 107 million dollars as of August 31, 1957.

Shorn wool payments to individual producers under the 1956 program are equivalent to 40 percent of their returns from the sale of shorn wool during the 1956 marketing year. The rate of 40 percent is the amount needed to bring the average return per pound up to the incentive level. The payment rate for unshorn lambs is 71 cents per hundredweight of live animal sold. The 1956 payment rates are somewhat lower than those under the 1955 program because the average price received for shorn wool was a little higher.

Present indications are that total payments for the first two seasons of the incentive program have reduced the accumulated reserve from about 69 million dollars when the payments program went into effect on April 1, 1955, to about 17 million dollars. Funds available for this season and next season will be 70 percent of current duty collections plus the reserve of roughly 17 million dollars.

Domestic Shorn Wool Production Down Again This Year May Be Up Next Year

There are signs that sheepmen are beginning to build up their flocks and that shorn wool production may be up next year. Range conditions in most areas of the West in 1957 generally have been the best of several years. Reports from the range areas indicated a strong demand for ewe lambs and breeding ewes. Slaughter of sheep and lambs in recent weeks, after allowance

for the smaller number at the beginning of the year and the smaller lamb crop, has been low relative to a year earlier.

Production of shorn wool in 1957 was estimated last August at 226 million pounds, grease basis, 3 percent lower than last year but 6 percent higher than in 1949, when it was at the low of a sharp decline which extended over a period of 7 years. The decline this year is the result of a 1 percent lighter average fleece weight and a 2 percent drop in the number of sheep shorn. The decline in the number shorn was due largely to the drought-forced reduction in breeding flocks in Texas last year.

The Crop Reporting Board estimate of pulled wool production during 1957 will not be available until early next year. With sheep and lamb slaughter running well below last year, pulled wool production also is probably down this year.

Increase in World Wool Production Forecast for the 1957-58 Season

The first Foreign Agricultural Service estimate of world production of wool in 1957, released in September, was 5,095 million pounds, grease basis (table 4). The estimate includes the calendar year 1957 clips of the Northern Hemisphere and the prospective clips for the seasons beginning July 1 or October 1 of this year in the Southern Hemisphere. The original 1957 forecast was about 2 percent larger than 1956 production. More recent reports out of Australia indicated that drought conditions in some areas were more serious than estimated at the time of the first appraisal of 1957-58 production prospects. These reports suggest that gain in the world total is likely to be held at about 1 percent. The predicted increase, if realized, would be the tenth in a row.

U. S. Production of Manmade Fiber This Year Above 1956

U. S. production of manmade fiber, excluding textile glass fiber, during the first half of this year is estimated by the Textile Economics Bureau to have amounted to 828 million pounds, 36 million pounds or 5 percent above early 1956 (table 5). Production of rayon and acetate fiber was down 27 million pounds, or 4 percent. But production of non-cellulosic fiber continued its upward trend, increasing 63 million pounds or 34 percent.

While production of filament yarn was up only 13 million pounds or 2 percent, production of staple fiber increased 23 million pounds or 9 percent. Further, output of rayon and acetate staple declined 5 million pounds, or 2 percent, and production of non-cellulosic staple was up 28 million pounds or 49 percent. Comparable data for the first 6 months of 1957 for the rest of the world are not available.

Table 3.--Price per pound of fleece wools, clean basis (Bradford yield), at the London auctions, by Bradford grades, 1955 to date

Week ended 1/	Good medium fleeces		Fine crossbred fleeces		Crossbred fleeces	
	64's-70's	58's-60's	56's	50's	48's	46's
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955						
January 14	150.9	119.5	104.4	89.4	84.7	83.6
January 21	155.5	120.7	106.8	91.7	87.0	84.7
February 18	155.3	121.7	110.1	93.9	89.3	88.1
February 25	155.6	124.3	110.3	95.2	91.8	90.6
March 25	153.6	124.5	108.2	94.3	90.8	89.6
April 1	149.0	124.5	108.2	94.3	90.8	89.6
May 13	149.2	124.7	110.7	95.6	90.9	89.7
May 20	148.8	124.4	110.4	96.5	91.8	90.7
July 15	141.5	116.0	---	92.8	88.1	87.0
July 22	133.4	113.6	---	91.6	87.0	85.8
September 9	127.6	109.1	98.6	83.5	81.2	78.9
September 22	130.0	109.1	---	84.7	82.4	80.1
October 28	134.0	111.9	97.9	88.6	85.1	82.7
November 4	134.3	112.1	---	89.9	86.4	84.1
December 2	135.4	112.1	---	91.1	88.7	87.6
December 9	135.4	113.2	---	92.2	89.9	88.7
1956						
January 20	135.7	111.2	94.8	90.1	87.8	87.8
January 27	136.9	111.1	92.4	87.7	85.4	85.4
March 2	138.0	107.6	---	84.2	81.9	80.7
March 15	138.0	105.2	92.4	83.0	80.7	80.7
April 20	140.4	115.9	99.5	87.8	85.4	85.4
April 27	142.6	115.7	99.4	87.7	85.3	85.3
June 1	151.8	---	101.6	---	---	86.4
June 8	151.9	122.7	101.6	88.8	86.5	86.5
July 13	151.4	128.1	---	88.5	86.2	86.2
July 20	153.7	128.1	---	89.7	87.3	86.2
September 14	165.8	139.1	104.3	97.4	95.1	92.8
September 21	165.8	139.2	---	97.4	95.1	92.8
October 26	156.6	133.4	99.8	91.7	89.3	88.2
October 31	156.5	133.3	99.7	93.9	91.6	90.4
November 30	170.4	139.1	110.1	104.3	100.9	100.9
December 7	169.3	135.7	105.5	97.4	95.1	93.9
1957						
January 18	172.5	138.7	106.0	97.9	95.6	95.6
February 1	174.9	138.8	111.9	99.1	95.6	95.6
February 22	174.9	143.4	121.2	102.6	96.8	95.6
March 1	172.5	139.8	114.2	99.0	94.4	93.2
March 29	171.9	141.7	118.5	103.4	97.6	97.6
April 5	171.8	144.0	120.8	105.7	99.9	99.9
May 17	178.9	156.8	127.8	109.2	102.2	102.2
May 24	174.4	150.0	---	104.6	97.6	97.6
July 5	168.6	140.7	122.1	101.2	95.4	95.4
July 12	171.8	146.3	127.7	102.2	96.4	96.4
September 13	160.0	141.4	127.5	102.0	93.9	93.9
September 20	161.2	141.5	129.9	104.4	96.3	96.3
October 25	145.8	---	117.8	---	---	88.6

1/ Opening and closing weeks for each series.

Compiled from Kreglinger and Fernau market reports. Prices converted from pence (United Kingdom) to cents at current rates of exchange.

Table 4.--Production of wool, grease basis, in specified countries and world, 1950 to date

Continent and country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America							
Canada	6.7	7.7	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.7
United States 2/	254.0	266.9	274.5	279.3	275.7	272.0	---
Estimated total 3/ 4/ 5/	272.5	290.0	296.0	330.0	325.0	320.0	315.0
Europe							
United Kingdom	91.8	102.0	105.0	111.0	99.6	104.5	105.0
Eire	14.0	15.4	16.5	17.5	17.4	18.0	18.4
France	48.5	48.5	54.0	56.0	56.1	56.0	60.0
Spain	90.0	93.0	94.0	88.2	79.4	83.8	81.6
Portugal	22.0	22.0	22.5	22.7	22.7	23.0	23.0
Italy	35.5	35.0	33.7	32.8	30.9	30.9	30.0
Germany (Western)	15.4	14.8	12.8	11.9	11.7	10.8	10.0
Estimated total 3/ 5/ 6/	476.3	495.0	510.0	530.0	520.0	525.0	525.0
Asia							
Iran	34.2	36.6	37.5	38.6	43.0	44.1	43.0
Iraq	30.0	32.0	32.5	33.0	33.5	33.5	34.0
Syria	15.0	19.6	20.3	20.5	19.4	20.0	20.0
Turkey	72.9	77.9	81.6	79.7	81.0	85.1	86.0
India	52.0	51.0	72.0	70.0	72.0	72.0	74.0
Pakistan	27.2	30.0	30.0	28.0	29.0	32.5	33.0
Estimated total 3/ 5/	374.8	390.0	440.0	440.0	450.0	465.0	475.0
South America							
Argentina	420.0	407.0	400.0	365.0	357.0	418.9	440.9
Brazil	51.8	50.7	52.5	60.6	63.4	61.8	63.0
Chile	41.9	44.1	39.7	39.7	46.0	48.0	48.0
Peru	19.6	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.0
Uruguay	187.4	189.8	202.5	198.4	172.0	174.2	176.4
Estimated total 3/ 5/	736.5	730.0	730.0	700.0	675.0	740.0	765.0
Africa							
Algeria	22.8	28.0	29.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
French Morocco	35.3	36.0	31.5	36.4	36.0	36.0	36.0
Tunisia	12.0	11.0	12.3	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.0
Union of South Africa	240.0	256.8	279.0	281.0	294.0	301.0	311.0
Estimated total 3/ 5/	323.5	345.0	370.0	370.0	385.0	390.0	400.0
Oceania							
Australia	1,080.0	1,281.1	1,244.0	1,288.0	1,410.0	1,565.0	1,603.0
New Zealand	406.7	418.0	426.0	455.0	462.0	487.0	490.0
Estimated total 3/ 5/	1,486.8	1,700.0	1,670.0	1,745.0	1,870.0	2,050.0	2,095.0
Estimated world total 4/ 5/	4,130.0	4,470.0	4,534.0	4,565.0	4,720.0	5,010.0	5,095.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Weight of shorn and pulled wool as reported by Crop Reporting Board, A. M. S. 3/ Includes other countries not shown in table. 4/ Includes U. S. pulled wool production at its greasy shorn equivalent weight. 5/ Rounded to fives of millions. 6/ Excludes U. S. S. R.

Compiled from reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service and of Agricultural Estimates Division, A. M. S.

World production of manmade fiber during 1956 totaled 5,929 million pounds, 6 percent more than in 1955. The United States produced 26 percent of the total in 1955 compared with 29 percent last year. Total world output in 1956 consisted of 5,245 million pounds of rayon and acetate and 684 million pounds of non-cellulosic fiber. Although the United States accounted for 59 percent of the non-cellulosic fiber last year, the proportion was down from 1955 when it was 65 percent.

If expansion plans as of early this year are realized, total world capacity for producing manmade fiber late in 1958 would be at an annual rate of 8,676 million pounds, about 14 percent larger than estimated capacity early this year and about 46 percent greater than estimated production in 1956. Capacity to produce non-cellulosic fiber would be about two-fifths above that of early this year and more than double estimated 1956 production.

Exports from Southern Hemisphere in 1956-57 Higher Than in 1955-56

Present indications are that total exports of wool from the 5 major surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere during the 1956-57 seasons in those countries were higher than in 1955-56 (table 6). Information is now available for the British Dominions, where the season ended June 30, for the entire 1956-57 season. Exports from Australia and New Zealand were up substantially, while those from the Union of South Africa were down a little. Although the South American season ended Spetember 30, information for the entire 1956-57 season is not yet available. Exports from Argentina and Uruguay, for those months for which information is available, were down from 1955-56. Production was up in all 5 Southern Hemisphere surplus-producing countries except Uruguay. Smaller carryover from the previous season was a factor in the lower exports from Argentina and Uruguay.

U. S. Imports of Dutiable Wool Substantially Below Last Year

Imports of dutiable wool for consumption (entries for immediate consumption plus withdrawals from bonded warehouses for consumption) during the first 8 months of 1957 were 29 percent or 4 million pounds, clean, lower than during the corresponding months of last year. Quantitatively, the decline is about in line with the decline in mill use of apparel wool during those months. Imports were below a year earlier each month from June 1956 through August of this year, the latest month for which information is available.

The decline from last year varied with the grade category: for 60's and finer it was 12 million pounds, clean, or 29 percent; for 50's up to 60's it was 9 million pounds or 43 percent; and for coarser than 50's it was 2 million pounds or 13 percent.

Table 5.- Production and planned production capacity of manmade fiber 1/

	Production				Capacity as of December 1958 2/
	1955	1956	January-June 1956	January-June 1957	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
United States					
Rayon and acetate					
Yarn	865.1	749.6	399.5	377.5	986.0
Staple	395.6	398.3	208.1	202.9	665.0
Total	1,260.7	1,147.9	607.6	580.4	1,651.0
Non-cellulosic					
Yarn	274.0	273.1	126.2	161.1	459.0
Staple	105.3	127.2	58.1	86.3	304.0
Total	379.3	400.3	184.3	247.4	763.0
World					
Rayon and acetate					
Yarn	2,285.7	2,233.4	---	---	3,050.7
Staple	2,743.3	3,011.6	---	---	4,191.4
Total	5,029.0	5,245.0	---	---	7,242.1
Non-cellulosic					
Yarn					
Staple					
Total	581.8	683.8	---	---	1,433.7

1/ Excludes textile glass fiber. 2/ Annual rate.

Compiled from Textile Organon.

Table 6.-Exports of wool, actual weight, from Southern Hemisphere surplus-producing countries, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1956-57 seasons 1/

Exporting country	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Australia	1,071	1,045	1,152	1,303
New Zealand	390	411	407	441
Union of South Africa	229	250	261	252
Argentina 2/	144	175	208	192
Uruguay 3/	106	73	152	88

1/ Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa and season beginning October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.
2/ Through June. 3/ Through August.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

In addition to current domestic production, a substantial quantity of domestic wool acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the 1952-54 price support programs moved into trade channels last year and again this year. These stocks apparently cut into import needs. With CCC holdings now reduced to almost negligible proportions and commercial stocks apparently about in line with consumption, larger imports would be needed to maintain mill use even at the present low rate.

CCC Now Holds About 14 Million Pounds of Wool

The Commodity Credit Corporation acquired 183 million pounds, actual weight, or roughly 87 million pounds, clean, of wool under the 1952-54 programs which provided support indirectly by purchase and/or loan. Under the loan programs, wool pledged as collatoral for unredeemed loans was taken over by CCC. Under the incentive payments program which went into effect with the 1955 season, growers have been selling their wool on the open market at prices reflecting world supply and demand conditions. Support is provided through direct Government payments to producers after the close of the season.

On November 1, 1955, CCC put into effect a competitive bid sales program to dispose of its remaining holdings of wool. When the program went into effect, CCC held 149 million pounds, actual weight, or roughly 68 million pounds, clean. Under this program, a maximum of 6 1/4 million pounds can be sold per month for domestic use at or above prices established by CCC. The monthly limitation does not apply to sales made at schedule prices - 103 percent of 1954 loan rates plus selling commissions - or to wool sold or bartered for export.

As of October 31, CCC holdings were down to about 14 million pounds, actual weight, or roughly 6 million pounds, clean. Holdings as of that date included around 2 million pounds still to be selected against a barter contract. CCC disposals during the first 10 months of this year amounted to 55 million pounds, actual weight, or 24 million pounds, clean. About 19 million pounds, clean, were for domestic use. Sales during the corresponding months of last year amounted to 45 million pounds, actual weight, or 24 million pounds, clean, all of which was for domestic use.

U. S. Imports of Duty-Free Wool Also Down Substantially From Last Year

Imports of duty-free wool for consumption, primarily for use in the manufacture of floor coverings, during January-August amounted to 85 million pounds, clean, 17 percent or 17 million pounds below last year. The quantity imported for consumption was considerably less than the quantity reported consumed during the same months. Furthermore, the decline in imports for consumption relative to last year was considerably greater than the decline in consumption relative to last year.

Table 7.- Estimated world production and consumption of wool, clean basis, 1949 to date

Item	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Production 1/	2,175	2,238	2,330	2,357	2,553	2,568	2,619	2,745	2,848
Consumption	2,432	2,640	2,291	2,372	2,657	2,557	2,620	2,830	

1/ Production during the season beginning July 1 of the previous calendar year.
2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

The decline in duty-free imports extended to both the "named" wools and wools not finer than 40's. But the drop for wools not finer than 40's, 12 million pounds, clean, or 21 percent, was much greater than that for the "named" wools for which it was 5 million pounds or 12 percent.

Stocks of Carpet Wool in U. S. on July 1 Lower Than Year Earlier But Higher Than on January 1

Spinners and dealers are reported to have held 35 million pounds, scoured basis, of carpet wool on July 1 of this year. Holdings at mid-year were 8 million pounds lower than a year earlier. But they were almost 2 million pounds larger than at the beginning of this year.

World Wool Consumption This Year Higher Than in 1956

During the first half of 1957, aggregate consumption of raw wool (apparel and carpet) in the 11 countries which report to the Commonwealth Economic Committee was 6 percent higher than during the corresponding months of 1956. Mill use was as high as or higher than a year earlier in all of the reporting countries except the United States. Percentage changes from a year earlier ranged from a decline of 9 percent (22 million pounds, clean) in the United States to an increase of 28 percent (22 million pounds, clean) in Japan.

Aggregate consumption of other materials, including other animal fiber, reused and reprocessed wool, and manmade fiber, by the wool textile industries of these countries also was up 6 percent from a year earlier. Changes relative to 1956 ranged from an increase of 23 percent in Belgium to a decline of 4 percent in the United States.

Table 8.- Percentage distribution of apparel wool and other fiber consumed on the worsted system, United States, by months, 1951 to date

Fiber	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep													
1951	84.7	86.0	84.4	88.1	87.8	87.2	85.4	86.2	86.9	84.8	82.5	83.2	85.8
1952	85.5	84.4	82.5	85.4	85.6	86.7	89.6	87.6	88.2	87.6	86.5	84.8	86.4
1953	86.2	85.3	89.2	88.7	89.3	87.9	91.2	89.9	90.8	89.2	86.2	88.6	88.6
1954	86.7	87.9	86.7	87.8	88.1	88.4	89.7	88.5	87.8	83.5	86.0	88.1	88.5
1955	87.4	88.1	88.4	86.9	85.1	86.5	87.8	86.8	87.4	88.6	89.9	88.7	87.6
1956	88.9	88.5	88.4	88.1	87.8	89.5	89.6	88.4	90.3	89.8	89.6	89.0	89.0
1957	89.5	89.0	86.0	86.7	86.3	86.8	87.7	83.8					
Manmade fiber 2/ 3/													
1951	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.2
1952	3.3	3.4	4.3	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.9
1953	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.2	6.0	6.5	4.6	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.6	4.3	6.5
1954	6.2	6.0	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.8	4.9	5.0	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.4
1955	6.3	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.5	6.8	5.8	4.8	6.3	6.3
1956	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.1	4.6	5.4	5.4	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.8
1957	5.9	6.5	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.8	10.1					
Other fiber 2/													
1951	10.9	10.1	11.9	8.8	8.8	9.8	11.7	11.6	10.8	12.9	15.0	13.5	11.0
1952	11.2	12.2	13.2	11.3	12.0	10.4	7.9	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.7	12.2	10.7
1953	5.2	6.4	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.3	3.7	4.9	7.2	7.1	4.9
1954	7.1	6.1	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.4	6.5	5.6	10.4	8.4	6.5	6.1
1955	6.3	6.5	5.6	6.7	8.1	6.8	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	6.1
1956	4.6	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.2
1957	4.6	4.5	5.7	5.1	5.8	5.0	4.5	6.1					

1/ Consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil combed.

2/ Prior to January 1953, man-made fibers other than rayon and acetate were included in "other fiber."

3/ Does not include top converted from tow without combing.

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 9 - Percentage distribution of apparel wool and other fiber consumed for the spinning of yarn (except carpet) on the woolen system, United States, by months, 1951 to date

Fiber	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep:													
1951	35.3	36.7	39.6	41.7	42.0	42.0	46.5	45.5	45.9	47.1	45.1	45.2	42.5
1952	43.4	42.2	42.3	41.6	42.0	41.2	41.9	43.4	42.7	43.8	44.2	43.8	42.7
1953	43.6	46.1	45.3	47.9	45.1	44.0	42.3	45.6	47.4	46.8	46.7	45.8	44.7
1954	45.4	42.8	43.4	43.2	43.2	42.3	41.0	41.8	43.6	43.2	44.0	42.9	43.0
1955	41.9	42.0	41.4	41.1	41.9	40.2	40.3	39.2	39 3	38.2	39.8	40.1	40.4
1956	39.8	39.1	40.0	40.4	38.9	40.2	39.4	39.0	38.9	39.1	40.4	40.5	39.6
1957	40.2	40.2	40.4	39.0	37.5	37.3	36.3	35.5					
Other wool, reprocessed wool, and reused wool 1/:													
1951	48.3	45.5	42.8	44.3	42.5	43.5	40.3	40.8	41.6	41.2	43.1	42.4	43.2
1952	43.8	43.6	42.0	42.6	42.4	45.7	46.2	42.6	43.0	42.2	41.5	41.9	43.2
1953	43.1	40.6	40.1	37.0	41.2	42.2	44.6	40.1	38.4	38.5	36.6	40.2	41.3
1954	40.6	41.6	41.0	41.0	42.5	44.7	45.5	42.5	41.1	41.5	40.4	43.2	42.2
1955	43.4	42.0	41.3	42.4	41.1	43.1	42.9	41.9	42.5	44.3	42.0	43.6	42.5
1956	43.7	43.2	42.7	42.0	42.8	41.0	42.9	42.2	41.2	40.9	38.7	41.3	41.9
1957	39.9	39.5	39.3	40.1	40.4	41.3	42.3	42.8					
Manmade fiber 2/													
1951	7.0	8.3	7.6	6.1	7.2	6.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	6.0
1952	4.3	4.9	6.6	6.0	6.2	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1
1953	8.7	8.2	8.9	9.4	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.8	8.3	8.6	9.6	7.2	8.5
1954	8.0	10.1	10.5	11.0	9.9	9.3	9.7	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.4	10.2	10.4
1955	11.1	12.6	13.7	12.8	13.2	12.9	13.1	14.5	14.1	13.0	13.8	11.8	13.1
1956	11.9	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.9	14.0	13.4	14.2	15.1	15.2	15.8	13.6	13.8
1957	15.0	15.1	15.6	16.4	17.7	16.7	16.5	16.9					
Other fiber 2/													
1951	9.4	9.5	10.0	7.9	8.3	7.9	7.7	8.4	7.5	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.3
1952	8.5	9.3	9.1	9.8	9.4	8.2	7.5	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.4	9.0
1953	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.1	7.1	6.8	5.5
1954	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.4
1955	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.0
1956	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.7
1957	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8					

1/ As defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

2/ Prior to January 1953, manmade fibers other than rayon and acetate were included in "other fiber".

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Domestic Mill Use of Apparel Wool Down Somewhat From Early Last Year

United States woolen and worsted mill activity this year has been substantially below 1956. The average weekly rate of fiber consumption in woolen spinning of yarn other than carpet and in worsted combing during the first 8 months of this year was down 10 percent. Trade reports suggest one factor in the decline was a drawing on inventories of woolen and worsted products in manufacturing and distribution channels to fill orders as a result of the higher wool prices and high interest rates. Higher prices of wool also may have added impetus to the trend to lighter-weight fabrics. Another contributing factor, although relatively minor from the standpoint of the amount of fiber involved, was an increase of around 18 percent in imports of woolen and worsted manufactures during the first 7 months of this year.

The decline for apparel wool was 14 percent, somewhat greater than the decline in total fiber use (tables 8 and 9). The rate of use of other animal fiber and reused and reprocessed wool was down 11 percent, only slightly less than raw wool. Use of manmade fiber by woolen and worsted manufacturers increased 15 percent. The sharp increase in prices of wool relative to prices of manmade staple fiber probably has been a major factor in the increase in the use of manmade fiber by woolen and worsted manufacturers this year.

The average weekly rate of apparel wool consumption has been below a year earlier each month this year through August, the latest month for which information is available (table 10). The extent to which the average weekly rate has been below a year earlier has varied considerably from month to month. It has ranged between 3 and 20 percent.

The decline in mill use of apparel wool this year follows moderate increases for each of the 2 previous years. The drop this year, however, has been of such magnitude that the average weekly rate for the first 8 months of the year was 4 percent below that of the corresponding months of 1954, the year during which mill use of apparel wool was at a postwar low.

The decline in activity this year extended to both the woolen and worsted system, with the rate of fiber use on the worsted system down the most (table 11). Consumption on the worsted system dropped 15 percent, with raw wool down 15 percent, manmade fiber up 16 percent, and other materials down 23 percent. The decline on the woolen system was 7 percent, with wool down 11 percent, manmade fiber up 14 percent, and other materials down 11 percent.

Although the decline in wool consumption extended to all grade categories, it has been concentrated largely in the 60's and finer and the 48's and coarser categories (table 12). By grades, the decline was 20 percent for 60's and finer, with use on the worsted system down 22 percent and use on the woolen system down 15 percent; 3 percent for 50's up to 60's, with an increase on the worsted system offset by a decline on the woolen system; and 22 percent for 48's and coarser, with use on both systems down the same, percentagewise.

Table 10.--Average weekly rate of consumption of apparel and carpet wool on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, United States, by months, 1950 to date

Classification	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1950												
Apparel	8,006	8,837	8,518	7,943	8,268	8,084	7,370	9,901	9,015	9,671	7,871	7,393
Carpet	3,974	3,977	3,989	4,208	4,097	3,725	2,448	3,989	3,710	4,223	3,712	3,638
Total	11,980	12,814	12,507	12,151	12,365	11,809	9,818	13,890	12,725	13,894	11,583	11,031
1951												
Apparel	8,192	7,496	7,020	8,754	8,609	8,541	6,282	7,320	6,912	6,360	6,368	6,300
Carpet	3,416	3,410	3,268	2,507	1,807	1,622	413	1,040	1,069	1,556	1,663	1,761
Total	11,608	10,906	10,288	11,261	10,416	10,163	6,695	8,360	7,981	7,916	8,031	8,061
1952												
Apparel	5,904	6,218	5,971	5,876	6,277	6,779	6,335	7,621	7,784	7,656	7,120	6,725
Carpet	2,261	2,513	2,385	2,265	2,033	1,403	1,289	2,305	2,730	2,648	2,824	3,029
Total	8,165	8,731	8,356	8,141	8,310	8,182	7,624	9,926	10,514	10,304	9,944	9,754
1953												
Apparel	7,033	7,599	7,704	7,472	8,075	8,034	6,526	7,649	7,083	5,986	4,717	4,118
Carpet	2,869	3,238	3,295	2,929	2,450	2,622	1,490	2,677	2,503	2,358	2,258	2,137
Total	9,902	10,837	10,999	10,401	10,525	10,656	8,016	10,326	9,586	8,344	6,975	6,255
1954												
Apparel	4,652	4,916	4,894	5,476	5,851	5,570	5,271	5,926	4,881	4,962	4,685	4,520
Carpet	2,514	2,500	2,389	2,346	2,093	1,793	1,370	2,296	2,300	2,365	2,274	2,214
Total	7,166	7,416	7,283	7,822	7,944	7,363	6,641	8,222	7,181	7,327	6,959	6,734
1955												
Apparel	5,279	5,673	5,390	5,586	5,751	5,282	5,046	5,721	5,066	5,621	5,570	5,098
Carpet	2,546	2,540	2,541	2,555	2,585	2,251	1,655	2,629	2,650	2,976	2,893	2,775
Total	7,825	8,213	7,931	8,141	8,336	7,533	6,701	8,350	7,716	8,597	8,463	7,873
1956												
Apparel	6,169	6,404	5,864	6,254	6,141	5,568	5,212	5,965	5,110	5,919	4,994	5,174
Carpet	3,213	3,362	2,898	3,037	2,863	2,363	1,787	3,044	2,685	3,206	2,309	2,682
Total	9,382	9,766	8,762	9,291	9,004	7,931	6,999	9,009	7,795	9,125	7,303	7,856
1957												
Apparel	5,306	5,569	5,370	5,032	5,330	5,390	4,256	4,831				
Carpet	2,973	3,344	3,164	2,872	2,388	2,068	1,702	2,445				
Total	8,279	8,913	8,534	7,904	7,718	7,458	5,958	7,276				

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.- Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption on woolen and worsted systems, United States, January-August 1948-57

System	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Worsted	66.3	57.7	67.0	62.1	53.0	58.2	54.0	48.7	50.5	49.0
Woolen	33.7	42.3	33.0	37.9	47.0	41.8	46.0	51.3	49.5	51.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 12.- Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption by grades, January-August 1948-57

Grade	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
60's and finer	63.4	54.0	56.9	58.7	52.2	50.3	52.9	52.8	54.0	50.4
50's and up to 60's	26.0	35.9	33.9	32.4	35.2	36.6	33.4	35.8	35.3	39.9
48's and coarser	10.6	10.1	9.2	8.9	12.6	13.1	13.7	11.4	10.7	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.- Fiber consumed in worsted combing and in woolen spinning, scoured basis, United States, 1952-56

Classification	1952 (52 weeks)	1953 (53 weeks)	1954 (52 weeks)	1955 (52 weeks)	1956 (52 weeks)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Tops and noils combed	216,331	232,209	160,288	159,828	171,351
Tops	192,632	206,287	142,988	142,587	152,465
Wool of the sheep, (domestic and foreign duty-paid) 1/	166,088	182,337	126,190	124,476	135,405
Mohair	6,952	4,774	4,487	3,881	2,383
Rayon and acetate	5,868	5,610	3,506	5,769	6,873
Other synthetics	2/	8,499	4,576	3,931	2,513
Other fibers	2/13,724	5,067	4,229	4,530	5,291
Noils	23,699	25,922	17,300	17,241	18,886
Wool of the sheep, (domestic and foreign duty-paid) 1/	20,792	23,384	15,630	15,603	17,078
Mohair	981	770	554	562	360
Rayon and acetate	390	467	297	233	500
Other synthetics	2/	509	223	144	92
Other fibers	2/1,536	792	596	699	856
Fibers consumed in woolen spinning	535,897	523,336	454,223	538,863	563,223
For yarns (except carpet)	374,056	341,057	296,883	349,022	363,697
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep	159,905	152,321	127,754	141,078	144,140
Other wool 1/	98,170	78,866	78,181	98,914	95,744
Of sheep (tops, noils, etc.)	87,231	68,192	67,116	84,776	82,436
Other (mohair, alpaca, vicuna, etc.)	10,939	10,674	11,065	14,138	13,308
Reprocessed and reused wool 1/	63,255	62,090	47,055	49,499	56,664
Cotton	18,891	17,044	10,980	10,941	12,289
Rayon and acetate	19,242	19,727	20,285	28,529	30,574
Other synthetics	2/	9,140	10,646	17,174	19,612
Other fibers	2/14,593	1,869	1,982	2,887	4,674
For carpet and rug yarns 3/	161,841	182,279	157,340	189,841	199,526
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep	119,566	135,935	114,501	132,602	144,059
Other wool 1/	4,041	4,074	3,376	3,513	3,011
Reprocessed and reused wool 1/	11,028	14,564	12,609	14,818	15,858
Man-made synthetic fibers	2/24,412	25,693	25,419	36,650	34,228
Other fibers	2/2,794	2,013	1,435	2,258	2,370

1/ As defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.
2/ Prior to January 1953, synthetics other than rayon and acetate were included with "other fibers."
3/ Primarily consumed on the woolen system with a small amount consumed on the worsted system.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Domestic Mill Use of Carpet Wool Also Down From Last Year

The average weekly rate of fiber use by woolen mills in the spinning of carpet and rug yarn during the first 8 months of this year was down 4 percent from last year. Changes relative to last year vary with the fiber: the rate of mill use of raw wool was 7 percent lower than last year; use of man-made fiber was nearly the same as last year; but use of other materials, mostly reused and reprocessed wool, was up 10 percent (table 14). The decline in the use of raw wool relative to other fibers is probably largely a reflection of the higher prices of carpet wools this year than last year.

The average weekly rate of carpet wool consumption has been below a year earlier for 8 out of the last 9 months for which information is available. Its relationship to a year earlier has varied considerably from month to month.

Production of Woven Carpets and Rugs Below Last Year, But Shipments of Tufted Continue to Rise

Production of woven wool and blended carpets and rugs during the first half of this year declined about 3 percent or 1 million square yards below that of the same months of last year. Manufacturers' shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting during the same months were about 27 percent or 10 million square yards greater than last year (table 15). The net result was an increase of about 9 million square yards or 13 percent in the total for the two types, with woven carpets and rugs now accounting for 40 percent of the total compared with around three-fourths in 1951, the first year for which information on the tufted product is available.

Wool yarn accounted for about 7 percent of the tufting yarn used this year compared with 4 percent last year (table 16). The quantity of wool yarn used, although still a small proportion of the total, was more than double the amount used last year. The proportion of the total accounted for by rayon and acetate yarn increased from 2 percent in 1951 to 54 percent this year, while cotton's share declined from about 98 percent in 1951 to 32 percent this year.

Woolen and Worsted Fabric Production Below Last Year

The decline in U. S. woolen and worsted mill activity this year is also reflected in reduced output of fabric containing by weight 50 percent or more wool, reused wool or reprocessed wool (table 17). Production of 5 million pounds of woven felt during the first half of this year was almost 18 percent below last year. Output of woven fabric other than felt, 159 million linear yards, was down 7 percent.

Table 14.- Percentage distribution of fibers consumed for spinning of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen system, United States, by months, 1950 to date

Fiber	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep													
1950	80.3	80.3	81.2	81.6	81.6	79.1	75.5	78.4	78.5	76.8	74.7	74.2	79.2
1951	73.9	71.4	72.5	63.0	54.6	52.0	38.7	56.2	57.4	65.5	64.5	69.8	64.6
1952	71.1	73.8	72.0	72.4	70.9	74.5	75.1	78.5	75.2	74.2	75.5	73.9	73.9
1953	73.6	73.4	73.4	74.9	73.0	74.0	74.7	77.7	75.8	74.3	75.5	75.3	74.6
1954	72.8	74.8	76.1	74.9	74.2	71.5	69.7	71.3	73.2	69.7	71.7	71.7	72.8
1955	67.3	67.3	67.1	68.5	72.6	68.5	69.2	70.3	71.9	70.9	70.8	73.1	69.8
1956	73.6	74.0	76.2	71.8	73.7	74.8	71.6	72.4	70.5	71.3	67.1	68.7	72.2
1957	72.0	74.1	71.9	72.8	70.0	68.6	70.4	69.1					
Other wool 1/													
1950	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.1	4.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.4
1951	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.0	3.7	3.0
1952	2.7	2.1	3.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.2	2.5
1953	4.0	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.3	6.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.8	5.2	5.7	5.1
1954	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.0	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1
1955	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
1956	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.5
1957	1.0	.9	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	.7					
Reused and reprocessed wool 1/													
1950	10.8	9.2	9.7	9.4	9.2	10.1	11.5	8.7	9.8	9.7	10.2	8.7	9.7
1951	9.2	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.2	8.5	13.1	5.0	8.5	6.8	7.3	5.8	8.5
1952	6.8	5.9	4.7	4.8	5.9	8.4	10.4	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.4	4.6	6.8
1953	5.4	4.0	5.0	4.8	5.9	4.8	7.1	4.1	5.0	4.4	7.7	4.4	5.1
1954	7.4	7.5	8.3	6.8	7.4	9.1	7.9	8.9	9.1	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.0
1955	9.1	8.6	9.8	7.9	6.2	6.3	6.9	6.2	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.2	7.8
1956	7.1	7.0	6.4	8.3	8.3	6.2	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.6	9.7	7.9
1957	10.1	8.4	9.5	10.5	8.0	8.5	10.7	10.1					
Man-made fiber 2/													
1950	2.4	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	7.2	9.4	12.3	5.6
1951	11.7	13.8	13.4	22.0	29.4	31.9	37.1	31.4	27.7	21.5	22.3	17.5	20.8
1952	17.4	15.8	18.6	17.6	17.2	12.2	9.6	11.5	13.2	14.2	14.0	16.1	15.1
1953	15.3	16.0	15.6	14.0	15.7	13.7	12.7	11.9	13.4	14.5	10.7	13.5	14.1
1954	16.8	14.8	12.5	14.9	15.3	16.6	19.1	17.3	15.3	18.2	17.4	17.4	16.2
1955	21.4	21.7	20.6	20.7	18.5	22.1	19.5	20.4	16.6	17.6	18.0	15.9	19.3
1956	16.9	16.4	14.4	17.0	15.0	16.4	16.2	16.6	18.1	17.3	21.8	19.5	17.2
1957	16.2	15.4	16.7	14.3	18.3	19.4	19 4	18.8					
Other fiber 2/													
1950	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	4.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.1
1951	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.2	4.0	7.4	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.1
1952	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.7
1953	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1
1954	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	.8	.6	.3	.8	.3	1.9	1.0	.8	.9
1955	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	.9	1.2
1956	.7	.8	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.2
1957	.7	1.2	.8	1.5	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.3					

1/ As defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

2/ Prior to January 1953, synthetics other than rayon and acetate were included with "other fibers."

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.--Production and manufacturers' shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting, United States, 1951 to date

Year	Production		
	Scatter rugs, bath-mats and sets (rugs 4 ft. x 6 ft. or smaller)	Rugs and carpeting, including roll goods (rugs larger than 4 ft. x 6 ft.)	Total
	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq.yd.
1951	15,070	6,076	21,146
1952	19,146	10,420	29,566
1953			
January-June	10,587	6,976	17,563
	Manufacturers' shipments		
1953			
July-December	12,224	9,309	21,533
1954	24,891	29,520	54,411
1955	30,477	47,345	77,822
1956	28,949	54,228	83,177
January-June			
1956	13,670	24,599	38,269
1957	15,546	32,983	48,529

Compiled from Facts for Industry Series M15S, Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.--Yarns consumed in the manufacture of tufted products, United States, 1951 to date

Year	Rayon and acetate	Cotton	Wool	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1951	1.0	54.6	1/	0.3	55.9
1952	2.2	74.3	1/	.6	77.1
1953	7.9	86.3	1/	.4	94.6
1954	31.4	92.4	1/	3.3	127.1
1955	73.1	86.8	1/	12.3	172.2
1956	88.4	64.4	6.8	12.2	171.8
January-June					
1956	38.1	31.4	3.1	6.0	78.6
1957	52.3	31.0	7.0	7.1	97.4

1/ Included with other yarns

Compiled from Facts for Industry Series M15S, Bureau of the Census.

Apparel fabric accounted for 95 percent of the total yardage of woven fabric. Although the proportion was about 1 percent lower than last year, it was considerably higher than a few years ago. Production of woolen and worsted non-apparel fabric, including blanketing, transportation and furniture upholstery, has trended sharply downward in recent years due largely to the inroads of synthetic materials. The electric blanket also probably has been a factor in the continuous decline in output of woolen blanketing over the last 5 years. Production of blanketing during the first half of this year was 6 percent below last year and down to almost one-fourth the quantity of the corresponding months of 1953. Output of other non-apparel fabric this year, although almost double the yardage of last year, also was down to almost one-fourth of production during the first half of 1953.

Production of apparel fabric this year was 8 percent below 1956 but the second largest since 1953. Output toward Government orders, although up 62 percent from last year, accounted for less than 2 percent of the total. The yardage of men's and boys' wear fabric was 12 percent lower than last year, with worsteds down 25 percent and woolens up 5 percent. Women's and children's wear fabric output was down 6 percent, with woolens down 5 percent and worsteds down 7 percent.

Mixed Trends in Cuttings of Men's Tailored Clothing

Cuttings of men's separate dress and sport trousers and suits during January-August were about the same as last year (table 19). But the number of overcoats and topcoats produced was down substantially from last year. Trade reports attribute the sharp decline in cuttings of coats to large inventories carried over from last fall, when, due to relatively mild wheather, retail sales were much lower than anticipated.

Cuttings of both summer suits and trousers from fabric containing 50 percent or more wool increased a little while cuttings from other fabrics declined (table 20).

Cuttings of Most Items of Women's Outerwear Above Last Year

During January-August, manufacturers of women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear produced 3 percent more unit-priced dresses, 9 percent more skirts, 1 percent more coats, 11 percent more blouses, and 3 percent more sweaters than during the same months of 1956 (tables 21 and 22). In contrast with these increases, however, is a decline of 14 percent in production of suits.

Table 17.--Woolen and worsted woven fabric production in the United States, January-June 1953-57 1/

Fabric	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Percentage change 1957 from 1956
	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	Percent
Woven fabric (except felt)	181,067	134,298	161,280	170,528	158,550	-7.0
Apparel	154,371	121,525	150,293	164,526	151,192	-8.1
Government orders	12,086	---	2,999	1,276	2,066	+61.9
Other than Government orders	142,285	120,974	147,294	163,250	149,126	-8.7
Men's and boys'	73,603	2/58,942	2/74,841	2/82,305	2/72,648	-11.7
Woolen	32,418	24,306	34,753	33,886	35,710	+5.4
Worsted	41,185	31,398	34,596	43,190	32,438	-24.9
Women's and children's	68,682	2/62,032	2/72,453	2/80,945	2/76,478	-5.5
Woolen	57,554	48,376	58,977	63,798	60,538	-5.1
Worsted	11,128	8,309	7,342	9,602	8,937	-6.9
Non-apparel	26,696	12,773	10,987	6,002	7,358	+22.6
Blanketing	14,929	7,182	6,593	4,347	4,097	-5.8
Government orders	4,500	3/	3/	3/	3/	---
Other than Government orders	10,429	3/	3/	3/	3/	---
Other non-apparel	11,767	5,591	4,394	1,655	3,261	+97.0
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
Woven felt	4,892	5,147	5,422	6,052	4,979	-17.7

1/ Principally wool, reprocessed wool, or reused wool by weight. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent. Other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch widths or equivalent 54 inch width. 2/ Includes fabrics 20 oz. and over for which breakdown not available. 3/ Not available.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.--Woolen and worsted woven fabric production in the United States, 1953-56 1/

Fabric	1953 (53 weeks)	1954 (52 weeks)	1955 (52 weeks)	1956 (52 weeks)	Percentage change 1956 from 1955
	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	Percent
Woven Fabric (except felt)	335,914	284,231	317,586	326,886	+2.9
Apparel	290,652	262,369	297,744	315,294	+5.9
Government orders	19,538	872	5,248	3,339	-36.4
Other than Government orders	271,114	261,497	292,496	311,955	+6.7
Men's and boys'	130,624	2/123,197	2/141,099	2/156,555	+11.0
Woolen	57,494	53,103	68,264	68,845	+.9
Worsted	73,130	64,197	65,883	78,523	+19.2
Women's and children's	140,490	2/138,300	2/151,397	2/155,400	+2.6
Woolen	117,310	110,027	122,914	124,021	+.9
Worsted	23,180	16,156	15,403	17,772	+15.4
Non-apparel	45,262	21,862	19,842	11,592	-41.6
Blanketing	26,693	12,584	11,816	8,567	-27.5
Government orders	8,092	969	655	3/	---
Other than Government orders	18,601	11,615	11,161	3/	---
Other non-apparel	18,569	9,278	8,026	3,025	-62.3
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Woven felt	10,091	9,849	10,753	11,195	+4.1

1/ Principally wool, reprocessed wool, or reused wool by weight. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent. Other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch widths or equivalent 54 inch width. 2/ Includes fabrics 20 oz. and over for which breakdown not available. 3/ Not available.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.--Cuttings of specified items of men's tailored clothing, United States, January-August 1955-57

Type of garment	Number of garments cut			Percentage change 1957 from	
	1955 (34 weeks)	1956 (34 weeks)	1957 (34 weeks)	1955	1956
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
Suits, total	13,986	14,390	14,167	+1.3	-1.6
Regular-weight	10,539	10,434	10,412	-1.2	-.2
Summer-weight	3,447	3,956	3,755	+8.9	-5.1
50 percent or more wool	1,195	1,470	1,531	+28.1	+4.1
Man-made fibers	2,019	2,157	2,006	-.6	-7.0
Other	233	329	218	-6.4	-33.7
Separate dress and sport trousers	42,084	42,084	42,780	+1.7	+1.7
50 percent or more wool	14,400	14,472	14,868	+3.2	+2.7
Other	27,684	27,612	27,912	+.8	+1.1
Overcoats and topcoats	3,193	3,380	2,690	-15.8	-20.4

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.--Percentage distribution of cuttings of men's tailored clothing, by fiber content and type of garment, United States, January-August 1955-57

Type of garment	1955	1956	1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Summer-weight suits	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 percent or more wool	34.7	37.2	40.8
Man-made fibers	58.6	54.5	53.4
Other	6.7	8.3	5.8
Separate dress and sport trousers	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 percent or more wool	34.2	34.4	34.8
Other	65.8	65.6	65.2

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.- Cuttings of specified items of women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear garments by fiber content and type of garment, United States, January-August 1955-57

Type of garment	1955	1956	1957	Percentage change 1957 from 1956
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Dresses (unit-priced)	103,745	105,251	108,748	+3.3
Rayon and acetate	52,206	51,065	54,494	+5.5
Other	51,539	53,586	54,254	+1.2
Skirts	56,124	59,448	64,644	+8.7
Rayon and acetate	14,448	11,100	11,568	+4.2
Other	41,676	48,348	53,076	+9.8
Suits	10,038	9,020	7,747	-14.1
Rayon and acetate	4,543	3,457	2,933	-15.2
Other	6,095	5,563	4,814	-13.5
Coats	15,932	17,419	17,585	+1.0
Blouses	121,356	104,388	116,088	+11.2
Cotton	83.532	68,676	76,908	+12.0
Other	37,824	35,712	39,180	+9.7

Compiled from Facts for Industry Series M23H, Bureau of the Census.

Table 22.- Percentage distribution of cuttings of women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear garments by fiber content and type of garment, United States, January-August 1955-57

Type of garment	1955	1956	1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Dresses (unit-priced)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rayon and acetate	50.3	49.1	50.1
Other	49.7	50.9	49.9
Skirts	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rayon and acetate	25.7	18.7	17.9
Other	74.3	81.3	82.1
Suits	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rayon and acetate	42.7	38.3	37.9
Other	57.3	61.7	62.1
Blouses	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cotton	68.8	65.8	66.2
Other	31.2	34.2	33.8

Derived from Facts for Industry Series M23H, Bureau of the Census.

Table 23.--Wool used by the military forces: Clean basis, United States, by quarters, July-September 1954 to date 1/

Year and quarter	Quantity
	1,000 pounds
1954	
July-September	291
October-December	321
1955	
January-March	424
April-June	3,321
July-September	2,835
October-December	1,932
Total	8,512
1956	
January-March	1,231
April-June	629
July-September	958
October-December	2,078
Total	4,896
1957	
January-March	4,445
April-June	1,715

1/ This series was discussed in "Deliveries of Wool Textile Products to the Military Forces" in The Wool Situation, August 13, 1956, pp. 30-31.

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

A slight further increase in mohair production may be in prospect next year. The official estimate of mohair production this year will not be available until early 1958. But at the beginning of this year goat numbers in Texas, which accounts for upwards of 95 percent of the mohair produced in the United States, were up 5 percent from early 1956, and the 1957 clip was probably larger than that of last year. The increase would be the fifth in succession.

Production last year came to 18.2 million pounds, grease, or roughly 15 million pounds, scoured. It was about 8 percent above 1955 and almost half again as large as the 1952 clip. In 1952, production was at the low of a sharp decline which started in 1946. About three-fifths of this decline had been recovered by 1956.

The general trend of production in the other major producing countries of the world, Turkey and the Union of South Africa, also has been upward in recent years. The 1956 clip in Turkey was 50 percent larger than that of 1950. Indications are that this year's clip may be down slightly. The 1955-56 South African clip was 49 percent larger than that of 1951-52.

Stocks of mohair held by dealers and manufacturers in the United States early this year amounted to 4.8 million pounds, scoured, about a third less than a year earlier and the lowest since early 1953.

Before 1953 the United States was a net importer of mohair, but in that year it became a net exporter. Between 1951 and 1956 United States imports declined from 2,230,000 pounds, clean, to 3,000 pounds. No mohair was imported during the first half of this year.

Information is not available as to how much mohair is exported from the United States. The export statistics of the Bureau of the Census group mohair with other wool-like specialty hair. Before 1953 less than 0.2 million pounds, clean, of mohair and other wool-like specialty hair were exported in any year. But by last year such exports had increased to 11.8 million pounds, almost double the quantity of the year before and equivalent of four-fifths of the 1956 mohair clip. About two-thirds of last year's exports went to the United Kingdom, currently the world's largest consumer of mohair (table 24). Exports during the first half of this year were 14 percent above those of the same months of last year.

The sharp increase in exports over the past several years has been accompanied by a sharp decline in domestic mill use. Incomplete data on mill consumption, together with reported data on stocks, production and imports of mohair, and on exports of mohair and other wool-like specialty hair, suggest that domestic use last year may have been only about half that of 1955 and only about one-sixth of the annual average during 1946-50. A further decline apparently took place early this year.

The national average support price for mohair marketed during April 1, 1958-March 31, 1959, was announced at 70 cents per pound, grease basis, to the producer, the same as under the current and 1955 and 1956 programs. The support is equivalent to 82 percent of the parity price for mohair as of September 15, This is near the minimum percent of parity permissible for mohair when wool is supported at 95 percent of parity. The National Wool Act of 1954 provides that "the deviation of mohair support prices shall not be calculated so as to cause it to rise or fall more than 15 percent above or below the comparable percentage of parity at which shorn wool is supported." Support if necessary will be made through Government payments based on the percentage needed to bring the average return per pound up to the support level

Prices received by producers for the 1956 clip averaged 84.4 cents per pound, grease basis, 20 percent above the support price. Hence, payments were not necessary. Present indications are that prices received by growers for this year's clip also are likely to average above the support level. Prices at local shipping points for this year's Texas spring clip are reported to have ranged between 81.5 and 106.5 cents for adult hair and between 101.5 and 136.5 cents for kid hair. Prices for the 1956 spring clip ranged between 76.5 cents and 87.5 cents for adult and between 86.5 and 103.5 cents for kid hair. Up to late October, prices for this year's fall clip ranged between 81.5 and 96.5 cents for adult hair and between 111.5 and 126.5 cents for kid hair. Up to the same time last year, prices for 1956 fall hair had ranged between 76.5 and 86.5 cents for adult and between 96.5 and 111.5 cents for kid hair.

Boston quotations for sorted Texas mohair advanced substantially between last November and June of this year. The advances varied with the sort, with most between 20 and 25 percent.

Table 24.- Percentage distribution of United States exports of mohair and other wool-like specialty hair, by country of destination, 1952-56

Country of destination	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United Kingdom	24	19	40	64	66
Netherlands	---	30	42	29	21
Belgium	---	29	10	4	8
Japan	2	---	---	---	2
Other	74	22	8	3	3

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR MOHAIR

Item	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
				SUPPLIES AND CONSUMPTION					
Production 1/									
As reported	12,959	13,245	12,892	12,215	12,757	14,578	16,923	18.233	
Approximate scoured equivalent 2/	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.0	10.5	12.0	13.9	15.0	
Reported stocks, April 1 (scoured basis) 3/	11,802	7,706	3,080	4,225	4,192	5,150	6,784	7,058	4,758
Imports for consumption (clean content) 4/	45	1,602	2,230	1,433	210	88	13	3	
Exports 5/									
Actual weight	144	113	41	---	---	---	---	---	
Clean content	---	---	---	24	875	2,536	6,053	11,835	
Mill consumption (scoured basis) 6/	15,149	17,188	7/	7/	7/	7/	7/	7	
Worsted	9,993	12,824	8,785	7,933	5,544	5,041	4,443	2,743	
Woolen	5,156	4,364	7/	7/	7/	7/	7/	7/	
				PRICES					
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	
Average price received by farmers (grease basis) 8/	46.3	76.0	118.0	96.3	87.7	72.4	82.2	84.4	
Boston market prices (grease basis, Texas sorted									
40's	137.9	167.3	257.8	201.8	230.3	241.0	225.4	211.0	
36's	108.0	150.4	242.0	186.5	213.5	226.0	200.6	180.2	
32's	92.1	126.5	220.0	173.9	190.9	205.6	175.8	154.6	
30's	76.5	111.4	202.2	156.7	165.2	152.5	123.1	127.0	
26's	60.0	96.6	172.1	135.6	134.8	102.5	92.2	105.0	
22's	49.6	87.1	152.5	109.4	98.4	82.5	82.1	76.3	
18's	40.1	79.5	144.0	99.4	88.2	72.5	76.2	91.4	

1/ Production in 7 leading States (Arizona, California, Missouri, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and Utah). 2/ Production as reported converted on basis of 82 percent yield, the yield factor adopted by the Bureau of the Census to convert stocks reported greasy to a scoured basis. 3/ Includes mohair held on consignment, foreign mohair held in bond, and mohair in process of manufacture up to the carding operation but excludes mohair held for the account of or by growers. 4/ Includes only mohair not advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond washed, scoured, or carbonized condition. 5/ Includes Angora, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. 6/ Consumption of mohair, tops, noils, etc. for the spinning of yarn (except carpet) on the woolen and worsted systems. 7/ Not available. Reports show only combined figure for mohair, alpaca, vicuna, etc., on woolen system. 8/ Weighted average.

Data on stocks, imports, exports, and consumption compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; Boston market prices compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page
	Statistical Summary Part I Prices	2
	Statistical Summary Part II Supplies and Mill Activity	4
	Annual Statistical Summary Part I Prices	7
	Annual Statistical Summary Part II Supplies	8
	Annual Statistical Summary Part III Mill Activity	9
1	Prices of domestic shorn wool at Boston, clean basis, for week ended October 25, 1957, with comparisons	10
2	Price per pound of combing wool, clean basis (Bradford yield), at Australian auctions, by Bradford grades, 1954 to date	12
3	Price per pound of fleece wools, clean basis (Bradford yield), at London auctions, by Bradford grades, 1955 to date	15
4	Production of wool, grease basis, in specified countries and world, 1951 to date	16
5	Production and planned production capacity of manmade fiber	18
6	Exports of wool, actual weight, from Southern Hemisphere surplus-producing countries, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1956-57 seasons	18
7	Estimated world production and consumption of wool, clean basis, 1949 to date	20
8	Percentage distribution of apparel wool and other fiber consumed on the worsted system, United States, by months, 1951 to date	21
9	Percentage distribution of apparel wool and other fiber consumed for the spinning of yarn (except carpet) on the woolen system, United States, by months, 1951 to date	22
10	Average weekly rate of consumption of apparel and carpet wool on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, United States, by months, 1950 to date	24
11	Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption on woolen and worsted systems, United States, January-August 1948-57	25
12	Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption by grades, United States, January-August 1948-57	25
13	Fiber consumed in worsted combing and in woolen spinning, scoured basis, United States, 1952-56	26

Table No.	Title	Page
14	Percentage distribution of fibers consumed for spinning of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen system, United States, by months, 1950 to date	28
15	Production and manufacturers' shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting, United States, 1951 to date	29
16	Yarns consumed in the manufacture of tufted products, United States, 1951 to date	29
17	Woolen and worsted woven fabric production in the United States, January-June 1953-57	31
18	Woolen and worsted woven fabric production in the United States, 1953-56	31
19	Cuttings of specified items of men's tailored clothing, United States, January-August 1955-57	32
20	Percentage distribution of cuttings of men's tailored clothing, by fiber content and type of garment, United States, Januay-August 1955-57	32
21	Cuttings of specified items of women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear garments by fiber content and type of garment, United States, January-August 1955-57	33
22	Percentage distribution of cuttings of women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear garments by fiber content and type of garment, United States, January-August 1955-57	33
23	Wool used by the military forces: Clean basis, United States, by quarters, July-September 1954 to date	34
24	Percentage distribution of United States exports of mohair and other wool-like specialty hair, by country of destination, 1952-56	36
	Statistical Summary for Mohair	37

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